

without any of the graces of polished life which serve sometimes to embellish and ameliorate the most hideous moral vices. His private character, in pecuniary matters, you well know, is as black as Erebus; charges of the most shameful corruption have been preferred against him even upon testimony too, without eliciting from him the slightest notice. I should be ashamed to confess that any regard for mere party arrangements could recommend such a personage so far to my esteem as to induce me to acknowledge him as my political leader.

#### THE MILITIA.

A Convention was recently held at Lynden, consisting of the Officers of the 2d Regiment, in the 2d Brigade & 4th Division, at which time resolutions were adopted disapproving of the present system and the penuriousness of the State in withholding from those who perform military duty that compensation which their services entitle them to, and also expressive of their determination, if justice is not done them, to "endeavor to procure a total abandonment of the whole militia system." Other Conventions have been held in the State, at which similar resolutions were adopted.

A standing army has been considered by all free governments one of the greatest evils which could possibly exist; demoralizing and incompatible with liberty. Yet all nations have found it necessary to maintain a military organization, for protection and defence. No system, particularly in a government like ours, has been found to be so economical, so wise and so well adapted to the purposes of its design, as that which embraces those persons who have rights to defend and property to protect. Whoever receives protection of property or life, should be willing to be taxed for such protection. And it is but justice to that portion of the community who are compelled by law to devote their time and money to the public interest, that they should receive an equitable equivalent. Our legislators, judicial and executive officers are paid for the services rendered the public in making and executing the laws, from the public treasury. They render service to the public, and they are justly entitled to a fair compensation. So does the soldier, and he has a claim equally well founded on an honest compensation for the services performed by him in obedience to law, and for the public good. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the practical operations of the militia laws of Vermont to judge correctly of their justice or injustice; but if they are, such as they are represented to be by the public meetings, a radical reform is imperiously demanded. The perpetuity of the system demands it. And justice demands that the citizen Soldier should be rewarded for all services rendered the public. We hope the next legislature will give to the subject that attention it requires at their hands.

#### THE SEMINOLE WAR.

It is doubtless generally known that the United Government lately made application to several Indian tribes on the North Western frontier for warriors to fight against the Seminoles in Florida, in conjunction with the United States Army. Already has it cost the country nearly \$20,000,000, in prosecuting this war against 1000 poor Seminole Indians—a war, provoked by the grossest injustice and had faith on the part of our Government. The Missouri Republican states, that when the proposition to enlist into the service of the United States and to fight the Seminoles was made to the Sac and Fox Indians one of their chiefs rose and replied as follows:—

"Tell our Great Father at Washington, that we are sorry to hear that he is warring with the Red men of the South. Tell him we, too, are engaged in a war of our own with the Sioux. They are killing our warriors and braves, and leaving our children helpless and defenceless; our lodges are unsafe, and our hunting grounds are filled with the cowardly dogs. If our Great Father at Washington will send us one hundred of his men, and help us to drive the Sioux from our hunting grounds, and to pursue them until they beg for their lives like women, we will pay our Father for his men as much as they deserve; and as soon as the Sioux are conquered, we will go and help our Father in his war with the Red men of the South. If our Father cannot help us to do this, we cannot help him."

In the Senate of the United States in 1834, one of the members, while the subject of the removal of the deposits was under discussion, expressed an opinion that "the Treasury ought to be dissolved from all connexion with banks." In reply to this remark, the Washington Globe, then as now the organ of the administration, said as follows:—

"The proposition is disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our government, and of its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day."

"It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure MUCH NEARER the actual custody and control of the President," than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a HUNDRED HANDS, where one can not now reach it."—Washington Globe, Nov. 20, 1834.

The Globe is now in the receipt of some hundred thousand dollars annually from Government, and if the loco foco measure succeeds and the depreciation of paper money continues, and gold is worth 10 per cent. premium, the Globe will receive in addition to its enormous profits—will add to the price of its venality—\$10,000,—while other creditors of the Government will be paid in Treasury paper currency—no better to the holder than the rags of the Pet Banks. No wonder this measure of establishing a Treasury Monster meets the approbation of the craven and trained band of Government retainers, so long as they can reap the benefits of Government bribes.

ORDINATION. On Wednesday last, ISAAC R. WORCESTER, was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Littleton, N.H. The exercises were as follows:—Introductory Prayer and reading the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Morse, of St. Johnsbury; 2d Prayer by Rev. Mr. Glines, of Lunenburg; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Peacham; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones of Danville; Charge by Rev. Mr. Johnson of St. Johnsbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Hall, of Waterford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Bath; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fairbanks of Littleton; Benediction by the Pastor.

MAINE. Full returns have been received of the votes cast for Governor in this State, and Mr. Kent is elected by a majority of from 500 to 1000. The gain of Representatives is equally gratifying. The following table will show the changes in the several counties in their representation since last year.

	1837.	Whig.	V. Bur.	Whig.	Jackson.
York	9	15	6	18	
Cumberland	16	10	13	13	
Lincoln	17	6	11	12	
Kennebec	23	3	12	13	
Oxford	2	8	1	9	
Somerset	10	2	3	9	
Penobscot	6	6	3	9	
Waldo	1	11	0	12	
Hancock	2	4	2	4	
Washington	5	3	3	5	

Whig majority 92. Jackson majority in same towns last year 50. Net Whig gain 72.

The House of Representatives consists of 185 members. There are 27 vacancies to be filled, and the election took place yesterday. The election of three of this number will give the Whigs the control of the House. And if it proves, as it now appears to be the case, that there are three vacancies in the Senate, the Whigs, by an election in joint ballot, will have a majority in that body.

PRACTICAL LOCO FOCOISM. Agreeably to a call signed by about 1000 persons, heretofore supporters of the administration, a large meeting was held at Tammany Hall, New York City, on Monday evening of last week, to discuss the doctrines of Van Buren's message. Resolutions were passed approving of the course pursued by Messrs. Rives, Tallmadge and other seceders from the party, and condemnatory of the message. During the discussions, the meeting was disturbed by a band of Loco Focos, headed by a Custom House Officer named Fitch, who finally succeeded by brute force in expelling the "conservatives," and then organized a meeting of their own—"expunged" the resolutions of the former meeting, and adopted others in praise of Van Buren and his message. The two leading loco foco Van Buren papers in New York publish the following as the platform of their creed.

"That all debts be declared to be debts of honor; that the judiciary be reformed, and precedents abolished; that the public domain be free to actual settlers; a new constitution devised, which shall be based solely upon a principle of right of conscience, and which shall recognize NEITHER LAW nor the LEGAL PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY."

VAN BUREN'S ECONOMY! One year ago there was a surplus in the United States Treasury of forty millions of dollars. This is all disposed of, with the revenue received in the same time, and the Government is bankrupt. Treasury drafts are daily protested. Cambreleng, the leader of the administration in the House, declared a few days since, that "the Government was in danger every moment of stopping payment entirely!"

#### SPAIN.

Civil war has again broken out in this ill fated country. The prospect which a few months ago existed of a termination of hostilities between the rivals for the throne of the kingdom is now vanished.

Reports were received in Paris, on the 17th, that the Carlists had entered Madrid. The cortes, during its sitting Aug. 12, agreed to the principle of the bill proposed for carrying into effect the proposal of the finance minister, for levying a war contribution of 500,000,000 of reals. The votes were 101 to 23. Mendizabal tried hard to get an advance of 6,000,000 from the Madrid moneyed men, but in vain.

#### FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

##### TEMPERANCE.

A serious attention to this subject, will satisfy every inquirer, that the temperance reform cannot be carried forward much farther without legislative aid. Thus far it has been advanced by the influence of public opinion, and it is on this, that we still in a great measure depend; but those now engaged in the traffic in spirituous liquors, are principally those to whom the acquisition of a little wealth, or the gratification of their own appetites, are stronger motives than public opinion. They value more highly the few dollars which they make, by plunging the man who is trembling upon the verge of intemperance into the vortex, or by tumbling the confirmed tippler into his grave, than the good opinion of the whole world; and in nine cases out of ten their own relish for the poisonous beverage will induce them to disregard public sentiment. But while they are thus counting their profits, the mass of the people are loaded with taxes for the support of their victims,—their property is destroyed by drunkenness, and they are forced to pay the insurance on buildings burned down by them. At the same time, the land is filled with their corrupting moral influence, and the cause of religion, of morality, and of good order is retarded. Must we then lay down under this blighting, destroying evil? Or will our legislature say to the retailer of spirituous liquors, "You shall no longer be a scourge to society. You shall no longer buy the privilege of spreading moral pestilence and physical suffering through the land. You shall no longer your fellow citizens with taxes, to support you in your polluting traffic."

From the report of the license Committee, at the last session of the legislature, there is reason to hope that some effectual action will be had on this subject, if the friends of temperance will speak and let their voice be heard. That Committee recognized the absurdity of prohibiting and punishing crimes, and still licensing the very causes of those offences, and suggested that if there was an expression of public opinion against the license system at the ensuing session, there would probably be some legislation on the subject, on more correct principles. Petitions have been printed and circulated in many towns, and now let them be circulated by some one in every district, and presented to every individual who can write his name and his signature solicited. When it can be done conveniently, let two papers be circulated together, one for females and the other for males; and before the session of the legislature let all the names in the same town be transferred to two petitions, and forwarded by some representative who will see them faithfully presented. No time is to be lost.

It is rumored that the United States Army in Florida have actually killed three more Indians!

#### FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

The Caledonia County Anti-Slavery Society held its first annual meeting in the Court House on Danville Green, on Thursday the 21st of Sept.—Rev. Mr. Milligan in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President. Rev. Josiah Morse was appointed Secretary pro tem. A Committee, consisting of Revs. Chester Wright, David A. Jones and Amos Clement, Esq. was appointed to report business for the meeting.

In the afternoon the Committee on business reported the following resolutions—which report was accepted, and the resolutions discussed and adopted.

1. Resolved, That, whereas slavery, as it exists in this country, is a manifest violation of the great law of love, its immediate abolition is required by that law, and is therefore practicable and safe, being identified with the best interests of all concerned.

2. Resolved, That the citizens of Caledonia Co., being a portion of the great community whose general government tolerates slavery, are required by considerations of duty to God, compassion for the oppressed, and love to their country, to exert their entire and united influence for the extermination of this great national evil.

3. Resolved, That the sole object of anti-slavery societies is the abolition of slavery; and that we disapprove of all attempts to put forth the peculiarities of any religious or irreligious sect, as the doctrines of abolitionists; and, we regret that an unbecoming severity in the writings of any of our friends should have furnished others with objections to a connexion with our societies.

4. Resolved, That if all who say in private that they are opposed to slavery, would publicly unite their testimony with the anti-slavery societies, the object of their association would soon be accomplished.

5. Resolved, That while we denounce slaveholding as a heinous sin, we cherish feelings of kindness and good will to the slaveholder, as well as compassion for the slave.

6. Resolved, That as citizens of the U. States we are grieved, we are ashamed, we blush and we tremble for our country and its government, in view of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives in the last session of Congress "that slaves do not possess the right of petitioning that body."

7. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions in relation to slavery, adopted by the General Convention recently assembled at Springfield—viz:

"Resolved, That we record our convictions, that the system of slavery in our land is an enormous evil; that it is the instrument of immense wrong, cruelty and oppression;—that if continued, it must, in our opinion, soon draw down upon our nation, the heavy judgments of God."

"Resolved, That we can see no adequate remedy for the evils of slavery, short of its entire removal; and that immediate measures ought to be taken by all concerned for its entire abolition at the earliest practical period."

"Resolved, That while we deprecate every unwarrantable interference with the institutions of others, yet our near connexion with our Southern brethren calls upon us affectionately to express our belief that, as citizens, and much more as Christians, they ought no longer to countenance the system of slavery prevailing among them, but on the contrary, by all becoming means, to attempt its earliest possible removal."

8. Resolved, That the anti-slavery cause ought to enlist the pecuniary efforts of all its friends.

9. Resolved, That, as the hearts of all men are in the hands of the Lord, abolitionists are called upon to put forth importunate prayer for the descent and guidance of the Holy Spirit.

10. Resolved, That every citizen of the United States ought to raise his voice loud and long against the annexation of Texas to "the Union."

The committee on nominations reported the following officers for the year ensuing, which report was accepted and adopted.

LEONARD M. MORRIS, President.

DAVID A. JONES, Vice President.

JOSIAH MORSE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Counsellors—Lewis Fisher and Amos Clement, Danville; James Bell, Walden; C. Wright and Kiah Bailey, Hardwick; Lewis H. Stone, Cabot; J. Milligan, Ryegate; Alexander Gilchrist, Barnet; Hazen Merrill, Pencham; Ephraim Jewett, St. Johnsbury; Jonah Carpenter, Waterford; John Adams, Lynden; Rufus Godding, Burke; Zebina Young, Sheffield.

Voted to adjourn to meet again in January 1838, at St. Johnsbury Plain, the day of the month and the hour in the day, to be fixed by the Secretary, and notified in the Caledonian and North Star.

JOSIAH MORSE, Secretary.

LEONARD M. MORRIS, President.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1837.

THE TIMES.—It is indeed too true, that time hangs heavily upon us. The total cessation of business in our city, coupled with the ravages of an epidemic daily increasing in violence, both conspire to render our city duller this summer than we have ever known it before. Those who are exempt from the fatal disorder, see friends falling around, while in full blow of strength and youth; our minds are full of sad thoughts; and we are still more depressed by a knowledge of the fact, that the disease must continue until the cold weather. One month and a half we have to drag through yet. One of the oldest and most esteemed physicians of the city has told us, that he recollects no year in which the fever has been more widely extended, or more malignant than at present. The great amount of sickness among our immediate acquaintance, fully substantiates the truth of the statement in our minds. The only hope we rest upon is an early frost. The number of interments yesterday was 75.

New Orleans, Sept. 19th.

The yellow fever still continues to pursue its frightful career in our ill-fated city. Its virulence even appears to augment. The constant influx of strangers too, by presenting fresh prey to the pestilence, enhances its malignity, and gives it a wide field for destruction.

Flour in Boston has declined from \$11 to 9, within the last week and was still going down at the last accounts. The abundant supplies of grain throughout the country must reduce prices of breadstuffs still further, very considerably, and very speedily. We should advise farmers who have a surplus and can obtain good prices to sell while good prices can be obtained. Oats were selling in Boston at 36 a 37c. and dull at that.

On the 13th of last month, we learn from Nashville papers, the Ex-President, Gen. Jackson, was on a visit to his friends in that city. We have heard, from other sources, that his health is quite feeble and unstable.—Nat. Int.

On the 16th inst. there were at the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi, six hundred and thirty passengers, principally Irish from New York, destined for New Orleans. Those poor beings will probably nearly all die of yellow fever, when they reach the city.

The Rev. Mr. Root, of Dover, N. H. having delivered an abolition lecture at Newport, N. H. last week, to the great displeasure of the anti-liberty of speech party, some of the mobocrats, during the night, saved up and split his wagon, body, wheels, shafts and all, into kindling stuff.

It is stated that no less than one thousand persons have perished by the late dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Sept. 25, 1837. At market 750 Beef Cattle, 1260 Stores, 6000 Sheep, and 870 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—About last week's prices were obtained; we quote the same, viz.: a few extra, at \$650; first quality 5 75 a 6 25; second quality \$5 a 5 50; third quality 4 50 a 5 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$7 a 10; two year old 13 a 20; three year old \$15 a 25.

Sheep.—Dull—we quote lots at 1 25, 1 33, 1 37, 1 62, 1 71, 1 83, \$2, 2 17, and 2 42.

Swine.—Prices have further declined; one lot to peddle was taken at 7 and 8, and two lots at 6 1-2 and 7 1-2; a few large Barrows 8. At retail 8 and 9 for Sows, and 9 and 10 for Barrows.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Danville, Oct. 1, by the Rev. Mr. Templeton, Mr. Ira Brainerd to widow Eunice Denning.

In Montpelier, Mr. Rodolphus Graves of Northfield, to Miss S. Eliuthera Partridge.

In Orange, Mr. Thomas Penke of Randolph to Miss Louisa Mills.

In Lisbon, N. H., Mr. Ezekiel H. Wheeler to Miss Mehtable Towne.

#### DEATHS.

In Danville, Sept. 23, of consumption, Mrs. Almira Pierce, wife of Mr. Franklin Pierce. Sept. 26, a child of Mr. Edward Ladd, aged about 2 years.

In Middlebury, Mr. William Moseman, of Salisbury, aged 19.

In New Orleans, of yellow fever, William Harris, aged 26, son of Mr. Lebbeus Harris, of Middlebury.

In Wheelock, Sept. 19, Mr. Joseph Conner, aged 79. He was a revolutionary patriot and pensioner, was in the battle of Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne, and died in hope of a blissful immortality.

In Rockingham Mr. David Partridge, aged 69.

At Longueuil, L. C., Mr. Ebenezer Colburn, formerly innkeeper at Montpelier.

In Bath, N. H., Ariana Elizabeth Smith, aged 6 years; daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Payson Smith.

#### CALEDONIA CATTLE FAIR.

##### EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE Executive Officers and Committee of Management of the Caledonia Cattle Fair met at Lynden Corner on the 25th inst. and have made the necessary arrangements for a Cattle Show, and exhibition of Manufactures, at St. Johnsbury Plain, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

That the expectations of the Society may be realized, the Committee solicit from the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers of the County their co-operation in endeavoring to render the Show more interesting than last year. The Society was indebted for much of the interest of the exhibition last year to the attention extended towards them by the Ladies. They would solicit from their fair friends the favor, that they would permit the Hall to be adorned the present year with the evidences of their beautiful handy work.

The Committee will cause every care to be taken that the articles offered for exhibition are preserved from injury.

The Executive Officers and Committee of Arrangements have, as provided by the Constitution of said Society, appointed the following gentlemen on the different Committees, who are requested to attend and report.

#### COMMITTEES.

ON OXEN.  
TIMO. P. FULLER,  
LEONARD HARRINGTON,  
REUBEN C. BENTON.

ON STEERS,  
OTIS EVANS,  
SEWELL BRADLEY,  
THEOPHILUS DREW.

ON MILCH COWS,  
WELCOME BEMIS,  
CLOUD HARVEY,  
THOMAS PIERCE.

ON HEIFERS,  
ABEL BUTLER,  
HIAL BRADLEY,  
EZRA C. CHAMBERLAIN.

ON BULLS,  
ELISHA DAVIS,  
SYLVESTER HALL,  
JOHN ARMINGTON.

ON SWINE,  
JOHN HILL,  
JOEL ROBERTS,  
JOHN MORRILL, (of Danville)

ON SHEEP,  
ISRAEL P. DANA,  
JAMES WORKS,  
ABEL EDGEL.

ON BUTTER,  
CALVIN MORRILL,  
EPHRAIM CHAMBERLAIN,  
LEVI P. PARKS.

ON CHEESE,  
LUTHER CLARKE,  
SALMA DAVIS,  
WM. GILKERSON.

ON WOLLEN MANUFACTURES,  
ROBERT HARVEY,  
WM. B. PALMER,  
LUCIUS KIMBALL.

ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES,  
MOSES KITTREDGE,  
JOHN KELSEY,  
LUCIUS DENISON.

ON PLOUGHS,  
ABEL PIERCE,  
WM. SHEARER,  
CHARLES HOSMER.

ON IRON MANUFACTURES,  
HUXHAM PADDOCK,  
JAMES KNAPP,  
COTTON G. DICKINSON.

ON PLOUGHING MATCH.  
JOHN MATTOCKS,  
ISRAEL P. DANA,  
SYLVANUS HEMINGWAY.

Dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock, at Ide's Hotel. Tickets to be had at the Bar.

WELCOME BEMIS,  
THOMAS FISHER,  
JACOB BLAKE,  
CLARKE CUSHMAN,  
SEWELL BRADLEY,  
EPHRAIM CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

Lynden, Sept. 25, 1837.

Wanted Immediately,  
A T his Office, as an apprentice to the printing business, an intelligent, steady and industrious young man, from 15 to 17 years of age.

Look! Look!

THE subscribers are intending to start for Boston the first of next month, previous to which time they must receive lots of cash. Those from whom cash is due are requested to help us to the "needed." SHEDD & JEWETT.

September 16, 1837.  
N. B. To those having Butter to dispose of we would say—we will take it on debts at a price we may mutually agree upon, or we will sell it in Boston and account for the avails. Any wishing to let us have Butter are requested to bring it in soon. S. & J. 7—tf

CALEDONIA COUNTY CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES. The half yearly meeting of this Conference will be held at St. Johnsbury Plain, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of October.

The order of the services is as follows:— Wednesday morning, Sermon; it is expected on the satisfaction of the Sabbath. Services to commence at 10 o'clock,—to be followed by Addresses on behalf of the Education Society—Sabbath School Union—Seaman's Friend, Tract, Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. And to close on Thursday afternoon, by a Sermon and the Lord's Supper. All who are interested in the above subjects are invited to be present, and also to request their neighbors to attend with them. D. A. JONES, Secy. Danville, Sept. 21, 1837. 8—2w

#### Notice.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. John Look, about the last of July, a black MARE, four years old, wearing a yoke, and had no shoes on. Whoever will give information where said mare can be found, shall receive a suitable reward. JOHN F. WHITTLE. 9—4w

Strasburgh, Vt.

#### Stray Mare.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 4th inst. a dark sorrel MARE, supposed to be eight or ten years old, white stripe on the nose, star in the forehead, and switch tail. The owner of said Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JAMES GOODELL. 9—3w

Barnet, (Passumpsic Village, ) Sept. 4, 1837.

#### Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 25th of September last, one black MARE COLT, two or three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. WILLARD STODDARD. 9—tf

Waterford, Oct. 2, 1837.

#### Books.

THE subscribers have for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS; among which are the following:—Adams', Smith's, Bucher's, Welch's and Parley's Arithmetic; Olney's, Parley's, Woodbridge's and Willard's large Geography; Mrs. Lincoln's Botany; Playfair's Euclid; Worcester's History; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of do; Blake's Astronomy; Grund's Geometry; Political Class Book; Smith's Grammar; National Reader; Classical do; Porter's Rhetorical do; Young Ladies Class Book; Classical Speaker; Blair's Rhetoric; History U. S.; do in French; French Reader; French Grammar; Le Brun's Semeologue; History of Louis XV. in French; do Charles XII; Cicero's Orations, &c. &c. Also,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS; among which are the following:—Mothers Book; The Mother at Home; Child at Home; Mother's Friend; Letters to the Young; Six months in a Convent; Mammon—a Prize Essay; Church members Guide; Hawes' Lectures to Young Men; Memoirs of Mrs. Judson; do of Brannard Taylor; Buck's Dictionary; Malcom's Bible do; History of Martyrs; Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature; Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, with Professor Silliman's Appendix; Large and Small Bibles; Watt's and Select Hymns; Toy Books, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. SHEDD & JEWETT. St. Johnsbury Plain, Sept. 25, 1837. 8—tf

Walton's Daily Journal.

THE subscribers will publish a daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature, of the size and form of the daily of last year, containing reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, of Congress, and the news of the day. The paper will be issued in the afternoon of each day, (Sundays excepted) in time for the mails which close in the Evening. Terms \$1.

Members of the Legislature and others, who will forward us the money shall receive one copy gratis for every five subscribers.

The Watchman & Journal [weekly] will be furnished through the session for 25 cents—three months for 50 cents. E. P. WALTON & SON. Montpelier, Sept. 15, 1837. 8—3w

White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c.

1000 LBS. Philadelphia White Lead, a superior article; 100 Gallons Linseed Oil; White Lead ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine, together with a complete assortment of PAINTS;—for sale by HIRAM TRACY. Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—4w

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or Stolen from the enclosure of Hiram W. Katherin, on or about the 24th of August, 1837, a brown HORSE, five years old, has a natural tail, and carries his head low. JASON BABCOCK. Charleston, Sept. 15, 1837. 7—3w

Brick for Sale.

THE subscribers have for sale 125,000 of Brick at their kiln. SANFORD THAYER, JOHN THAYER, JR. St. Johnsbury, Sept. 18, 1837. 7—tf

Came into the Enclosure

OF the subscriber in July last, two sheep marked "J. W." The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN ARMINGTON. St. Johnsbury, Sept. 18, 1837. 7—3w

Powder.

30 BBLS. POWDER from Smith's Mills Southwick, Ms. for sale at manufacturers' prices, by HIRAM TRACY. Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—4w

To Farmers.

JOHN C. CROSMAN, manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, at his shop, STRAW CUTTERS, which for usefulness and cheapness are superior to any other machine of the kind in use, as will appear by the following testimony of gentlemen, who have used them and tested their utility. STRAW CUTTER.

The undersigned having used the straw cutters made by John C. Crosmen of St. Johnsbury, give it as our opinion that in cheapness, durability and usefulness they exceed any machine in known use, as fodder saving machines.

It is not liable to get out of repair, occupying a very small space, and so light as to be easily carried under the arm. We cheerfully recommend the use of it to every farmer, for the purpose of cutting straw, hay or corn fodder, fully believing that it will in one winter save in fodder more than double the expense of a machine.

CHARLES ROBERTS,  
JOSEPH H. INGALLS,  
SHAS HOUGHTON,  
E. B. CHASE,  
E. FAIRBANKS,  
EZRA IDE,  
LEONARD HARRINGTON.

St. Johnsbury Plain, Sept. 7, 1837. 6—tf

To Physicians.

A FULL and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, at the lowest prices. Orders by stage or otherwise, promptly attended to. HIRAM TRACY. Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—7